

# WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1847.

## PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes to that paper in terms which, considering how and through what channel we receive them, could not fail, in the absence of any other information on the subject, to excite in our mind great uneasiness, if not alarm, at the present prospects of the war. From that correspondent's letter of May 5 we extract the following:

"There is now a rare chance for our chivalry to rise in mass to meet, in a war 'ad interfectionem,' the masses of the Aztecs. The Administration has no hope but in carrying on a prolonged war, and a war of races. It is already advertised in the Administration paper that such must be the character of the war hereafter—if Mexico now refuse peace on our terms."

"All the volunteers—without the exception of a company or a platoon—will leave the army at the end of their term of service. It would not be surprising even if some of the commanders should become disgusted with the service, and refuse to carry out any instructions which may be at war with humanity and common sense."

What is the particular fact or facts, if there be any, upon which the very grave hypothesis in the last sentence of this extract is founded, we are not apprized. But we are enabled, from information in our own possession, in addition to that contained in the subjoined letter from a Clergyman now with the Army, to confirm the fact of the probably certain return home of all the Volunteers immediately upon the successive expirations of their terms of service. Great apprehension is expressed by private letters from New Orleans and elsewhere near the army (not from officers or privates of the army or persons connected with it) that it will be difficult to supply the place of the regiments to be thus disbanded. Says one letter: "The Army proper cannot be recruited to its full complement; and the day of volunteering is rapidly coming to an end: it is no longer considered a fine summer's frolic through a garden of Eden, with gold and silver images all along the road, and the golden halls of Montezuma in the distance: it has come down to sober realities—to rough roads and narrow defiles; the knife and the lasso; and bacon and corn bread: pebble stones or drifting sands for a bed, and the sky for a roof, with hard knocks, and plenty of them."

Another letter speaks of the movement of the Army towards the city of Mexico, thus:

"I dread the result to our army of an advance on the capital, even notwithstanding the recent victory. I do not mean as to any actual open resistance; for in all fighting we shall drive them before us; but the certain effect of the constant wear and tear, from disease, battle, guerrillas, hardships, and exposure, which the army has to encounter: so that, if SANTA ANNA knew the best policy, it would be to let us advance without opposition, to and into the capital, and let the army waste away there, as the best-informed men say it would do, like a ball of snow in July, whilst the Mexicans confined their operations to cutting off or harassing convoys, curtailing our supplies, picking up stragglers, and obliging us to keep compact and in large bodies, without the ability to send out even a foraging party. When in the city of Mexico, we could not keep open the communications with Vera Cruz, or receive supplies or reinforcements, except by large detachments which could fight their way; and if posts are garrisoned at intervals on the route, they must all be with a force that can resist a heavy attack, or they would be carried in detail. In the march that Gen. Scott has now undertaken, he must go in close and compact columns, as the Mexican cavalry will hover round them like Cossacks, driving in their foraging parties and small detachments, and wasting their strength and resources by this petty warfare. At present, however, it is, I believe, understood that he will not go beyond Jalapa."

Another letter that we have seen (from New Orleans) gives the following information of the proposed movement by General TAYLOR's command across the desert to San Luis Potosi:

"General TAYLOR is determined (though opposed to the plan) to advance from his present position. Two thousand iron-bound 18-gallon kegs are now making for him here, and many of them have gone forward, intended for carrying water across the desert between San Luis and Saltillo: a mule, with a pack-saddle, will carry two of them, one slung on each side. A thousand horses are also being bought for him, with other large supplies. But, the expense! Whew!"

It is impossible, we should think, to persevere, unmoved, the following speculations upon the late success of our arms, from the pen of one (though not a military man) whose opinions are entitled to high respect and confidence:

"The affair of Cerro Gordo appears to have been a brilliant one; but our loss is severe—more than the whole country of Mexico, in my opinion, is worth. Recollect what kind of lives they are which we lose in this contest! We mourn over the fall of a General, a Colonel, or a Major of our army; and yet two-thirds of the men lost in the late battle are fully equal in talent, education, wealth, standing, and general usefulness to their Colonels and Majors. Their loss to the respectable portion of society, and to the country, are equally great. Such are the lives that are sacrificed by thousands in this war of our President's making. And for what? What object and what result? Do you recollect the expression of the British General Ross in the last war, when he was speaking of the volunteer force, consisting of the best young men of Baltimore, that were to be brought into action with what he called 'his ragamuffins'? He said that 'it was playing guineas against half-pence.' We are playing the same game now. Our loss in battle, however, is nothing in comparison to our loss by disease and by the system of guerrilla war, of the extent of neither of which have the people of the United States the least idea. Officers from Saltillo say that on the whole route, including all our detachments on the Rio Grande, the losses by individual murders are enormous. Every straggler and way-traveller perishes; and there is no safety in venturing from the posts even a short distance. Hundreds have already perished in this way; many never heard of who have started in small parties to go from one point to another. Disease has been still more severe in its operation. The Mississippi regiment buried 135 of its number before they left the banks of the Rio Grande. Other regiments suffered equally; and hundreds have been re-landed here whose appearance was most pitiable—with ruined constitutions, and looking like walking ghosts."

FROM THE RICHMOND REPUBLICAN.

A SENSIBLE LETTER.—The New York Freeman's Journal contains a letter from the Rev. BERNARD O'REILLY, one of the Roman Catholic chaplains in

the Army, and who is now in Matamoros, a portion of which we give below. We invite the attention of our readers to it, as presenting a plain common-sense view of the inducements for peace, from the pen of a sagacious and impartial observer, which we think the advocates of a protracted war will find it hard to answer.

Destructive to our army has been the sickness on the Rio Grande, "which has cut down more of our men than the Mexicans have lost on the battlefield;" it is as nothing compared with the appalling havoc which we must witness at Vera Cruz:

"The war now being waged is far more disastrous to us than is generally supposed in the United States. We are always victorious, and lose much less men in action than the Mexicans; but then climate comes to their aid, and cuts down more of our men than their loss on the battle field. Were the number of our men forever disabled by the service, with the deaths in every form which have thinned our ranks since the commencement of the campaign, accurately presented, our loss, considering the smallness of our army, would appear great, almost without a parallel."

"There is now, it appears to me, no end to be gained by the further prolongation of the war. A victorious and powerful nation will not escape imputation of folly and great error in action, if, to punish a weak and harassed enemy, it inflicts infinitely greater injury on itself. If we entered it for the purpose of compelling the payment of indebtless long withheld, we are, if we still continue it, in a fair way of compelling Mexico, long since bankrupt, to the benefit of the insolvent act. If, for the recognition of the Rio Grande as our boundary, we have but to recross that noble river; my word for it, Mexico will never dispute our title to that contemptible strip of territory. If the war is to be continued until Mexico indemnifies for actual expense, which is not, I would hope, the national resolve, we would be acting somewhat the part, but with greater inhumanity, of the creditor who insists on the incarceration of an insolvent debtor until he liquidates the debt and also the expense of the incarceration. If the appropriation of Mexican territory be intended as a compensation, I doubt much whether the result will justify the policy or the wisdom of the act. This climate and country is suited to the Mexicans, but so little to us that the part taken will ultimately be a burden rather than a benefit."

"We are victorious over this poor, harassed, and badly governed people: honor and glory and a succession of triumphs are emblazoned on our national escutcheon; we can well afford to be generous towards them. Mexican guasaca has been kicked and walked on to 'Palo Alto to Buena Vista,' and will continue to be so, to the occupation of their capital, if we will it. Supposing that Mexico, in her infatuation and weakness, still persists in her refusal to make peace on our terms, would it be sound policy in us to continue the war? If still waged, it must be carried on, for the reasons given above, at an immense sacrifice of human life and treasure, and without reaching an end not already attained. All our citizens here—none surpass them for patriotism—are to a man for peace. Their opinion is worth something."

"The soldiers and officers of the volunteer and regular army, victorious against fearful odds in so many hard-fought battles, are, without an exception, advocates for peace. They are still willing, if their country so directs, to march again and again to the charge, till Mexico be brought to terms, but they see no object to be reached that is not now attained, whilst they can scarcely consider honor or glory to accrue to them in future from a victory over the Mexican army. Peace with Mexico is the ardent wish of the great and good men who in this war have done honor to their country—the majority of our own free land, of the good of the world. Let there then be peace. If those in our National or State Legislatures who advocate the further prosecution of the war could, by some mysterious process, be transported to 'Brasas,' or 'Lobos,' Island, there to fare as our brave men fare, this war would soon evaporate, and they would become the most strenuous advocates of peace."

## HOW WE GOT INTO THE PRESENT WAR.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald—decidedly friendly to the Administration—gives, in the latest of his letters, the following account of the probable objects of the Administration in bringing on this war with Mexico:

"In this view the war may be assumed to have been commenced for the acquisition of California; and the march of General TAYLOR to the 'Bravo,' ostensibly for the protection of the frontier, may have looked to results far more comprehensive and magnificent."

"The fact is incontrovertible, at all events, that the Administration from the start calculated upon the re-annexation of California. The march of General TAYLOR to the Rio Grande was designed to act as a persuasive to the reception of Mr. SLIDELL. It was thought his presence in front of Matamoros might be an inducement to the Mexicans to negotiate, as the only medium of escaping a positive war with the United States, so powerful in all the elements of war. It was expected that in negotiations thus brought about, the cession of California in quit-claim for indemnities would be easily attainable. In December, 1845, the Administration did not dream of overrunning Mexico; it was then, it was hoped, of intimidating the Mexicans into a treaty, and the acquisition of California, without war, and without manufacturing Whig generals to perplex Father RICHMOND with regard to the succession."

We are not aware that any Whig press has ever expressed quite as severe a judgment as this upon the motives of the Administration for marching the army of the United States into the territories of Mexico. According to this exposition, what the Administration really proposed to itself by that movement was to bully the Government of Mexico into a cession of California to the United States!

CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature of Connecticut has corrected the blunders made in the official canvass of votes by sundry returning officers, and declared the whole Whig State ticket to have been fairly and legally elected; by a clear majority over all other candidates. By the official canvass, only the Governor and Treasurer appeared to have been elected; the returning officers in several of the towns having returned many of the names wrong.

U. S. MINISTER TO BRAZIL.—It is stated that Col. TOLSON will sail in the U. S. ship Brandywine, from Norfolk, on the 1st of June. FUGOS, J. MORGAN, Esq., late Clerk in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, is Secretary of the Legation.

THE MEXICAN MILITIA.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from the "Plan del Rio," in Mexico, on the 19th ultimo, says:

"A large proportion of the prisoners are rancheros; and a more miserable-looking set of vagabonds I have never beheld. They were clad in every imaginable style—panta of leather, cotton, woolen, raw hide, cut after the fashion of every nation on earth, and as different in hue as the colors of the rainbow. Those who were not barefoot, wore boots, shoes, or leather sandals. Their upper works were equally varied, consisting of a long white apron, a monkey jacket, or blanket, or a huge woolen coat or cloak. There was quite a number of women, bearing bundles of various dimensions. Five or six of them carried each one small child, comfortably ensconced in a corn sack, pendant from the mother's shoulders. There was about six years old, wore the smallest of all jackets on his shoulders, but as to the rest a perfect 'sans culotte.' To make up the deficiency, however, he had two immense slouched 'beavers,' one crammed into the other, and his head stuck in to the 'one.' Thus accoutred, he picked his way with his bare feet over the sharp loose stones, apparently highly pleased with his first view of 'los Americanos.' They appeared generally in good spirits, but were suffering severely with thirst. Stepping up to our troops, they would place their finger on their lips, and look an humble supplication for water, which was cheerfully given."

## VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The results of the late Congressional Elections in Virginia appear to be now settled as regards thirteen out of the fifteen districts into which the State is divided, and the following are the names of the successful candidates:

WHIGS. Thomas S. Flournoy, William L. Goggin, John M. Botts, John S. Pendleton, Wm. B. Preston, Andrew S. Fulton, WHIG GAIN, FIVE!

It has not yet been decided who will get the certificate of election in the Second and Fourth Districts. In the former, a canvass of the polls shows that the Democratic candidate has a majority of two votes, including three or more votes the legality of which is questioned. Whether or not these will be eventually rejected, and the certificate awarded to his Whig competitor, can only be known after the Sheriff, who are the returning officers, shall have held another meeting, which is appointed for Monday next. In the Second District the late Mr. DRACMONS is supposed to be elected by 16 majority, though another report gives the election to Mr. BOLLING by 8 majority.

## RABID FANATICISM.

The present week is, as our readers will have already learnt from notices of the fact in these columns, the Anniversary-week of all the Religious and Moral Associations of which the City of New York is the Headquarters. It is a season in which those engaged in the business of Propagandism, at home and abroad, as well as in works of Charity and Philanthropy, or those which assume to be such, meet and exchange opinions and fortify themselves in well-doing generally, but also, perhaps, in some rare instances, in ill-doing. In this last category, consisting, at present, we are happy to say, so far as we know, of a solitary exception to the benevolent character of these Associations, is one Association whose doctrines we propose now to hold up to the execration of all men of sound minds. We allude to the ultra-abolitionists. We do not of course include in so harsh a denunciation all hostility to the principle of slavery. We have, on the contrary, unfeigned respect for all honest convictions on this subject; even whilst believing that any material action on such convictions, whether individual or associated, cannot be otherwise than injurious, and far more injurious to the colored race than to those of European descent among us. We believe all such action, of course, to be wrong; but we believe that it has its origin, for the most part, in honest though misguided philanthropy, and we would always respect it, and bear with it, as with any other error, so long as it is confined within proper bounds. But we have not the same charity for the conduct of those who, finding the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES in their way, conspire against that last best hope of humanity, and would rend it to pieces, with no other purpose than the insane hope of effecting, by breaking down its barriers, what force can never accomplish, and what, if their rabid fanaticism could achieve, would render one-half of this Union at once a desert and a charnel-house.

With these few introductory remarks, we present to our readers the subjoined extract from the Report of the Tuesday's sitting of "the American Anti-Slavery Society," upon which no comment from us can be necessary or useful to our readers:

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this Society was celebrated at the Tabernacle. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. GARRISON and others known to be prominent men among the Abolitionists of the United States.

At 10 o'clock Mr. GARRISON called the meeting to order, and said that the occasion was a solemn one, and he hoped the proceedings would be orderly, &c. He then read a portion of Scripture, which he said was peculiarly applicable to the United States at the present time.

A Prayer was then offered.

Mr. GAY, the Secretary of the Society, then read a report showing the progress of the society for the past year. The report stigmatized the American Union and the American Church as the great bulwarks of slavery in America. Referring to the Church it stated that, because we ask the Church to assist us, it stigmatizes us as disorganizers; but let the Church fall, if by its fall the slave can be made free. So too with the State. We were accused of being disunionists. They avoided the true issue, because we are in favor of a dissolution of the Union if slavery be not abolished, for we hold that no government is better than a bad one. Slavery is the corner-stone of this Republic and of the Church. The cry becomes stronger, "Emancipation or Disunion."

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, was introduced to the meeting, and said that he had in his hands a resolution which he wished to offer to the meeting, not because it contained anything peculiarly new—but because it was perhaps calculated to startle—but simply because it afforded him an opportunity of putting the position of this society and its principles before the American public.

The resolution was as follows: "Resolved, That it is the duty of every American to give his sympathy in aid of the anti-slavery movement, and to give the first duty of every American citizen to devote himself to the destruction of the Union and that Constitution which has already shipwrecked the experiment of civil liberty here, and bids fair to swallow up the hopes of every man in war and military despotism, so that on its wreck we may form a government founded on the Declaration of Independence, which at one time made our country the admiration of the world."

As might be expected, this resolution was received with decided marks of disapprobation; but it must be confessed that there were a few persons who applauded it.

The gentleman's agitated countenance and eagerness showed that he was charged to the brim with matter which he wished to relieve himself of for the gratification of the audience. He then launched into a tirade of abuse against the Union, the Constitution, the Church, the Press, the Whig and Democratic parties, the leading men of each, the American character, the Evangelical Alliance, and EVERY THING AMERICAN. He was aware, he said, that the sentiments of that resolution were not popular, yet he was assured that every man who looks at the history of his country will say THAT IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT LIES IN OUR HANDS.

## LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

The Senate on Saturday (1st instant) took up the resolutions introduced by Col. NICHOLAS respecting Gen. TAYLOR; and those giving the thanks of the Legislature to him and the army, and voting a gold medal to Gen. TAYLOR, were passed, but the following one was laid on the table (that is, rejected) by a vote of 15 to 12:

"Resolved, That the Legislature cannot refrain from expressing the hope and belief, that seems so rapidly laying hold of public opinion, that the services of the distinguished chief of this gallant little army may lead to his being called, by the acclamation of the whole people, to the highest office in their gift."

The yeas and nays for laying it on the table were as follows:—Democrats in italics: YEAS—Bell, Caulfield, Covillion, Dancy, Farmer, Herford, Hunter, Labat, Porche, Porter, Richardson, Rutledge, Reynolds, Scranton, and Strickland—15. NAYS—Adams, Allen, Brashear, Dials, F. Garcia, M. Garcia, Kenner, Martin, Moore, Nicholas, Parham, and White—12.

The resolution, it appears, was laid on the table by an exclusive Democratic vote: every Whig present and two Democratic members voting in the minority.—N. O. Bulletin.

The bill establishing a line of steam-packets between Havre and New York has passed the French Chamber of Peers.

## ACTION OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of Santa Anna's defeat at Cerro Gordo, the Mexican Congress held an extraordinary session. The following account of its proceedings is translated by the New Orleans Picayune from *El Republicano* of the 21st April. It comes in the shape of a preamble and eight articles, and we give it entire:

"The sovereign constituent Mexican Congress, in the use of the full powers with which the inhabitants of the Republic have invested it for the sacred object of saving its nationality, and as a faithful interpreter of the firm determination with which its constituents are decided to carry on the war which the United States are now making on the nation, without desisting on account of any kind of reverses; and considering that, under these circumstances, the first public necessity is that of preserving a centre of union to direct the national defence with all the energy that circumstances demand, and to avoid even the danger of a revolutionary power arising which might dissolve the National Union, destroy its institutions, or consent to the dismemberment of its territory, has determined to decree as follows:

"Art. 1. The Supreme Government of the Union is authorized to dictate all necessary measures for the purpose of carrying on the war, defending the nationality of the Republic, and saving the federal republican form of government under which the nation is constituted.

"Art. 2. The preceding article does not authorize the Executive to make a peace with the United States, conclude a negotiation with foreign Powers, nor dispose, in whole or in part, of the territory of the Republic.

"Art. 3. Neither does it authorize him to make contracts of colonization, impose punishments, nor confer any civil or military employments other than those whose appointments are expressly entrusted to him by the constitution.

"Art. 4. Every agreement or treaty shall be null and void which may be made between the Government of the United States and any authority whatever, which, subverting the actual order of affairs, should set aside or take the place of the legally established supreme powers of the Union.

"Art. 5. Every individual is declared a traitor, let him be a private person or public functionary, who, either in his private capacity or invested with any authority, incompetent or of revolutionary origin, may enter into treaties with the United States of America.

"Art. 6. In the event that the actual Congress finds it impossible to continue its sessions, a permanent committee shall be immediately installed, to be composed of the oldest individuals then found present of each deputation.

"Art. 7. This committee, in the absence of Congress, shall perform the duties of a Government Council; shall appoint, in case of vacancy, the person who is to take charge temporarily of the Executive powers of the Republic; shall regulate the counting and taking of the votes in the election of a new President; shall give possession to the elected person, and shall call together the national representation.

"Art. 8. The powers which the present decree confer on the Government shall cease as soon as the war is concluded."

Such (says the Picayune) is about the amount of the proceedings of the meeting of the Mexican Congress, held immediately after the news had reached the capital of the disastrous defeat of Cerro Gordo. The editor of *El Republicano*, in speaking of this extraordinary session, in his paper of the 21st April, says that "to the honor of the legislative body it ought to be observed that yesterday more than eighty members assembled, and that no other than sentiments of patriotism were heard expressed. May the common danger thus unite all the Mexicans, and cause to disappear even the names of our sad dissensions!"

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.

JALAPA, MEXICO, APRIL 25, 1847. The diligencia, or stage-coach, is just in from the city of Mexico, from whence they have received papers up to the 22d instant. The news of the terrible defeat at Cerro Gordo had reached the capital, and while it astonished and overwhelmed all classes, the tone of the papers, of the public men, and of the Congress itself, would show that it had served to inflame the people still more against the United States. Santa Anna has been appointed provisional President, I believe, and has been gifted with full powers on every point except that in relation to making peace with the United States. This no one thinks of. Congress, in extraordinary session, has even declared any one a traitor who talks of peace. The editor of *El Republicano* says that we may take Puebla; that we may even capture the city of Mexico itself, but that there must be no peace. The duty of the people is to see their cities sacked and destroyed, and themselves immolated, before they talk of peace. The guerrilla system of warfare appears to be recommended on all sides as their only salvation; by this means they drove out the Spaniards, and in the same way they say they must expel the iniquitous, usurping, and grasping North American from their sacred soil. Better all die, and be blotted from the seals of nations, than to come to any terms so long as a single hostile foot is on their soil, or a hostile vessel on their coast. Such is the language of the papers, of the civil bodies, and of the military.

From a passenger—a Spaniard—who arrived in the diligencia, we learn that, as yet, they have done little or nothing towards fortifying Mexico. He also says that there is a strong party in favor of peace, although the members hardly dare avow themselves. There are no regular troops of consequence on the route, and all those who escaped at Cerro Gordo, with the exception of a portion of the cavalry, have dispersed in every direction. No one here thinks that the Mexicans can ever make another stand and give another grand battle, but the impression is prevalent that small parties will be organized to annoy the roads, cut off supplies, and kill all stragglers.

Gen. Salas, who was President *ad interim* before the arrival of Santa Anna from exile, has issued a proclamation announcing that he is empowered to raise a guerrilla corps, and calls upon all good Mexicans to join his standard. In his concluding sentence he says that "war to death, without pity, shall be the device of the guerrilla warfare of vengeance!"

President Santa Anna has issued a grand proclamation to the Mexican nation, calling upon one and all to turn out to the rescue. He dwells particularly upon the achievements of their fathers—the fathers of the present generation—and earnestly petitions their sons to do likewise.

*El Republicano* of the 22d instant contains a long list of those persons who have contributed voluntarily towards establishing a foundry for the casting of cannon. The same paper mentions the arrival at Orizaba of Santa Anna, but says nothing of the number of troops he had with him.

JALAPA, MEXICO, APRIL 27, 1847.

The diligencia came in this morning from Perote, but from no point on the other side, as the Governor of Puebla has ordered it to cease running this way. Passengers came through, however, bringing papers and verbal news.

Among other rumors brought by passengers is one to the effect that Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister, has renewed his offers of mediation between Mexico and the United States, and that when the last diligencia left the city of Mexico the Congress was acting upon his propositions, whatever they may have been. Notwithstanding the fixed and denunciatory tones of the public press, there is certainly a peace-party in Mexico, and there may be something in this report of English intervention in the distracted affairs of Mexico.

An intelligent man with whom I have conversed says that the Mexicans neither will nor can make any opposition at Puebla. The population is one of the worst in Mexico, and the most inimical to strangers; yet the dreadful defeat at Cerro Gordo has completely paralyzed them. At the city of Mexico a few light breakfasts have been thrown up, but on the day after the place by the Vera Cruz road, not only the road leading to the Convent of our Lady of Guadalupe, but nothing like a regular system of defence has been as yet undertaken. Not only the Government but the citizens appear, with all their vauntings, to have become stupefied at the succession of defeats which have befallen their country, and know not which way to turn nor what to do. Santa Anna has written to the Government from Orizaba, stating that he has 1,500 men, and wants reinforcements and money; but his demands have been unheeded. At the city of Mexico, as well as in other places, the people appear to have lost much of their confidence in the "Hero of Tampico," and many have openly accused him of cowardice at Cerro Gordo, as well as of having sold the battle to the Americans.

## THE ADVANCE OF OUR ARMY IN MEXICO.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA OF MAY 6.

The steamship New Orleans arrived here last evening from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 29th ultimo.

We have conversed with an intelligent passenger who came over on the New Orleans. He says that he understood Gen. TAYLOR had succeeded in communicating with Gen. SCOTT, and that the object of his despatches was the formation of a mutual understanding between them, with a view of joining their forces preparatory to a descent upon the city of Mexico.

Gen. SCOTT pushes on without stop or falter; the destructive storm of Cerro Gordo delays not a day or an hour his onward march; with a boldness, an energy, and a mastery activity beyond all parallel, he has passed through the considerable town of Jalapa, traversed the dangerous and difficult road thirty miles beyond, and appears, with the old vanguard of the army, under the gallant WORTH, before the far-famed castle of Perote.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DELTA.

JALAPA, (MEXICO), APRIL 21, 1847.

I arrived at this lovely place yesterday, and found that Gen. TWIGGS had hoisted the American flag in the city the day before. He followed the retreating heroes of Cerro Gordo to within a few miles of Jalapa, when all traces of them as a body disappeared, and he encamped for the night within three miles of the town that evening, and entered and took possession of it early the next morning.

Santa Anna did not pass through Jalapa, but, in company with Ampudia and Torrejon, turned off to the left at his hacienda, and halted for the night at the "nine mile pass," which was being fortified, but which, on second consideration, was deemed prudent to evacuate. This evacuation took place yesterday morning, and in the evening Col. Harney's dragoons took possession of the Pass—Gen. Worth following in their footsteps. A number of small arms was taken at the Pass, but they are of little or no value.

All along the road between Perote and Puebla the Mexicans here say will be opposed, and, contrary to the general belief, it is said the commander-in-chief will shortly move on that direction.

Col. Childs is the military Governor of Jalapa.

JALAPA, APRIL 23—10 A. M.

An express has just got in from Perote. Gen. Worth reached that town yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M. He found it completely evacuated by the soldiers of the enemy, and a Col. Vasquez left behind to surrender it with decency. An immense number of small arms, the big guns of the castle and city, and ammunition were taken possession of.

Gen. Ampudia, with about 3,000 cavalry, in a wretched condition, was near the town when our troops entered it, when he put off.

Santa Anna had not been in Perote since the fight at Cerro Gordo, and he is supposed to be somewhere in the mountains.

Santa Anna escaped through a mountain pass from Cerro Gordo, and was at Orizaba at last account, waiting reinforcements. It was said that he designed adopting a guerrilla mode of operation for the remainder of the war. The city of Mexico was astounded by the battle of Cerro Gordo. Great preparations were being made for its defence.

Gen. Worth had advanced one of his brigades, with a battery and a troop of dragoons, to a place called Tepe Aguila, twelve leagues beyond Perote, to enlarge his circuit of supplies.

The road from Vera Cruz to the army was infested with armed banditti, who attacked weak parties or trains unprovided with a sufficient escort. Mr. Kendall mentions a report of a number of recruits for the army, going up under charge of Capt. Winder, having been killed by the rancheros or guerrillas between Jalapa and Cerro Gordo. Another correspondent writes as follows:

VERA CRUZ, APRIL 29, 1847.

An express arrived last evening from Lieut. Dixon, in command of 102 convalescent soldiers from the hospitals in this city, on their road to join their respective regiments at and near Jalapa, stating that the party had been attacked by about 200 Mexicans. The express rider met, two miles this side of where he left Lieut. D., a train of about forty wagons in charge of Capt. Croghan Ker. Some fears are entertained for a train that was some five or six hours ahead of them. In fact, the Mexicans had great rejoicing amongst themselves last evening in consequence of the capture of one of our wagon trains by them. Their accounts have it that our men (the wagon drivers) had been literally cut to pieces; but we have little faith in any thing that comes from such sources.

The Mexicans have a fine chance now to work upon our trains if they could only raise courage enough to do it. Col. Wilson's force at this place is too weak to spare many from it, and if the enemy should go to work with determination, they might reap a handsome reward almost without opposition. A few cases of *venito* are said to have occurred, but in a very mild form.

FROM THE VERA CRUZ EAGLE OF APRIL 28.

We understood yesterday that information had been received at Jalapa that Gen. Worth had thrown his outposts towards Puebla, and would march immediately in that direction himself. We are somewhat doubtful as to its truth, however, not being able to trace it to any positive source. The latest information received from Perote, which might be relied on (we think), is that issued by us in an extra on Monday last. Generals Scott, Patterson, Twigg, Pillow, and Quitman were in Jalapa—Gen. Shields still lying in a very doubtful state in an hospital on the battle-field at Cerro Gordo. Rumer says that Puebla will yield without discharging a gun; if so, they will show more wisdom than has been evinced by several other Mexican cities, with hardly a hope for success against us.

Some of the Mexican officers, (prisoners,) Major H. G. Bennett, Capt. Montgomery, Lieut. Sorvera, and Lieut. Saunders, 1st Dragoons, came passengers in the New Orleans, and 150 discharged volunteers and teamsters.

## DEBT AND TAXES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

It appears from the message of the new Mayor, Wm. V. BRAVY, at the opening of the Common Council on Tuesday, that the city debt on the 30th ultimo was \$12,687,834; at most all of which is on account of the Croton water works.

The amount to be raised by tax this year, including \$147,000 State tax, is \$2,542,361; which will make the rate of taxation even higher than it was last year. The Mayor urges the most rigid economy in every department of the city government. In the almshouse department, the expenses of which last year amounted to the enormous sum of \$343,037.60, he thinks there is great need of retrenchment, and that much saving can be effected by the immediate removal of the inmates to Blackwell's Island, and the sale of the lands and property now occupied by the city at Bellevue.

The present police system, which creates an annual expense of \$479,000, besides \$240 for lighting each of the station houses, and other expenses for other services, he proposes to abolish, and to employ in lieu of it a night-watch of 1,200 men, who would be enabled to pursue their ordinary vocations during the day.

The matter of cleaning streets he considered as deserving immediate attention, and he urges the necessity of a reform in this department, which he thinks can best be accomplished by a system of contracts, dividing the city into no less than nine districts.

With reference to lamps and gas, he urges the propriety of lighting all streets with gas, as being more convenient and economical.

Of the Croton aqueduct he speaks in the highest terms, and of the manner in which the affair have been conducted by the present head of the department, and he closes by a few statistics showing the prosperous state of its finances. He recommends the sale of a portion of the public docks and slips, and applying the proceeds to the